NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XIV. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1836. NO. 46.

(From the Southern Agriculturist.)

ON MANURES.

The Committee on Agricultural Subjects to the Society for the Advancement of Learning in South Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,— Having been honored by your choice to present to you some agricultural subjects which may be interesting and advantageous to our State, we must, notwithstanding the inadequacy of our knowledge and experience, to do justice to so copious a theme, exert our feeble powers. Relying on your indulgence, we hope to take such views of the subject as may enable you to glean a few ears from among the stubble.

Although Agriculture is the most ancient, and the most honorable, because the most useful and necessary profession, it is, as a science, as yet, in a surprising state of imperfection. It has always added to the glory of the States which have given it encouragement, and when skilfully conducted, has ever proved a source of individual wealth and national power. We cannot, therefore bestow upon it too much of our care, nor seek with too much zeal the surest modes of securing the incalculable benefits to be obtained from it. Indisputable as these propositions are, it is a strange anomaly in human affairs, that this, most necessary wealth, and power-giving art has never had a regular footing in the schools of the ancient or modern world, there to be taught with the other Arts and Sciences which have given to man so much cause to be proud of the efforts of his reason and of the flights of his genius. Is it because, it is the most easy and less intricate vocation? The most superficial observers only can look upon it in that light. It is very true that the industrious man, though guided by ignorance, is generally enabled to make a support, and even, in some cases, to acquire affluence; but we must also admit that his exertions are most bewildered, and his success most limited, when a difficulty arises that baffles the routine of his operations.

The knowledge required to form a competent agriculturist, is as profound as it is various. So great is the amount and multiplicity of that knowledge, that we may well doubt the practicability of its ever being all possessed by one individual, be his talents, industry and opportunities ever so great. Every branch of science or art is directly or indirectly connected with rural affairs. We shall not make the vain effort to enumerate them, we shall only point out a few of the nearest, such as mathematics, natural philosophy, botany and the physiology of plants, and the philosophy of vegetation. Chemistry is also indispensable; for it is in various ways intimately connected with agriculture.

The first principles, however, to which we must confine our labors for the present, include the knowledge of the different kinds of soil, and the adaptation of each to every particular object of culture.

Fertility depends on various circumstances; for not only the upper stratum of the soil must be compounded of the proper earths and other substances necessary to constitute a good soil, but the subsoil almost have properties to correspond with the upper. A few inches of the very best soil would be of little avail over a stratum of impermeable clay, or over a thick bed of pure sand or gravel. The former could not afford room for the extension of the roots of plants, and it would retain too much water which would stagnate and destroy vegetation, while the latter would suffer all the water to sink and leave the surface too dry for the desired purposes. It is frequently impossible to remedy the defects of the subsoil; but, when it is feasible, the upper stratum may be improved by adding to it such substances of which it may be deficient, even to the degree of bringing a very sterile soil to a high state of durable fertility. Indeed, we can see no reason why such soils should not by proper means within our power, be brought to the highest state of fertility to which land has ever reached in any part of the world. Land, at the North, has been made to yield upwards of 179 bushels of corn to the acre, which land was probably not originally of the highest grade. We have the same means of improving our land as the people of the North, and we have a more sure climate in our favor. Can any one show that it is impossible to make much of our land equal to the best of Alabama? We think it not only possible, but practicable. In order to do this, however, we should know the constituent parts of those richest soils, so as to know how to form one, the most requisite for fertility.

Many of the Arts, assisted by Science, have been in our day, carried to such perfection, that he who should, only a few years back, have ventured to predict that which we now witness, would have been thought a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. Agriculture is, at the present time, in the state that some of the improved arts alluded to were a century ago, and no man would dare to predict what wonders may be achieved in this department, if proper means be adopted and prosecuted with zeal. We venture to assert, that there is not one object of the pursuits of man, more deserving the use of these proper means, and of the most zealous perseverance than Agriculture. This is true, with very few exceptions, in every part of the world; how much more then is it of a country like this which is essentially and exclusively dependent on the produce of the soil. This is emphatically true of the South-eastern States. Depend upon it, not only your prosperity; but your independence, nay, probably, your very existence rest on the exertions now recommended. We shall not say, Gentlemen, for your own sake, but for the sake of your wives, children and their posterity, and for your own posthumous fame. Reflect on this, and act promptly.

Arable soils are composed of silicious, aluminous and calcareous earth, to which may be added the magnesian. This last is most frequently absent, and its use, as a component part, is not well ascertained. It is supposed not necessary to the formation of a fertile soil. The other earths in due proportions, with a suitable quantity of vegetable and animal matters, or putrescent manures, form the richest soils known to agriculture. Either of them, by itself, is perfectly inert and sterile. The first, viz. *sand*, is usually, if not always the most abundant in all cultivated soils, even in those denominated aluminous or clay soils. The third, viz. *calcareous earth*, which is most generally in the form of carbonate of lime, is the least in the component parts of fertile soils. Siliceous and aluminous earths are never absent in cultivated land; but calcareous earth is frequently so, at least in a perceptible degree. Without it however, no soil is naturally or can be made by art permanently fertile; for although putrescent manures exert their fertilizing powers, when no calcareous earth is present, their beneficial effects are comparatively evanescent. We have said that neither of these constituent earths, by itself, is otherwise than perfectly sterile. We have sufficient proofs of it in the chalks of Europe, and the bald prairies of our western country, as regards the calcareous earth; and we need not point out to examples of pure sand, or pure clay to prove our assertion.

From what precedes, it is evident that, when it is desired to ascertain the qualities of the soil, it is best done by analysis, by which alone the proportion of each of its component parts can be ascertained. If it be found that one of the necessary earths is wanting, or is insufficient in quantity, such a soil can only be rendered fertile by supplying the deficiency. We have said that of the three principal earths, the calcareous is most frequently deficient, and this is unfortunately the case in a great portion of this State. But although it is most often found wanting in the upper soils, we are not left quite destitute of resources; for in a considerable section of the country, all below the falls of the rivers, rich and extensive beds of carbonate of lime, in the shape of fossil shells, are to be found a few feet below the surface, and these can supply the deficiency. By means of these very extensive strata of shells, immense tracts of land in the low country, which are now abandoned as exhausted, can be, not only restored to their primitive state, but also be brought to a state of fertility far above that which they ever possessed. It cannot be denied that to perform this requires much labor, and your committee do not pretend to free you from the original sentence passed upon us: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The question then is, is it worth while to undertake such a great work at the cost of so much labor? Or is it not better to abandon our impoverished State and seek fertility in the western wilds? Too many, far too many have already taken the latter alternative, and the population and wealth of our dear State are far removing to the West. If this system of emigration is persevered in, we ask, in dread, of the answer, we ask with the feelings of men exposed to the most imminent danger, what is to become of the State, the glori-

ous, the hospitable, the chivalric State of South Carolina? We wait not for an answer; but we bid, or rather pray you to turn your eyes towards Italy, to the *Compania di Romana;* to the former mistress of the world, herself, and there, the answer is most solemnly written in most distinct characters. That country, once the garden and pride of the world—the dwelling place of its masters—where is all its glory?—Gone, gone for ever. The palaces and gardens of the Cæsars, and of all the great names which are yet the pride of history, are all replaced by infectious marshes, where nothing but desolation, misery and death can abide. Say not, gentlemen, that we exaggerate the prospect before us, that, at all events, such a condition is far from us. We hope it is very distant, and pray that the similitude may never be realized. But where are now the elegant abodes of hospitality, those palaces that, not many years since adorned the avenues to the good city of Charleston for many miles? There is scarcely anything left of them except the magnificent line of oaks that led to them. These now act as the *ignis fatuus*, and entice the stranger in the hopes of finding the hospitality which seems promised at their termination, when he finds a void, if not a dangerous morass. The great cause of the calamitous change which has taken place in Italy is the neglect of Agriculture, by which the fair fields of productiveness become noxious and dismal morasses, yielding the deadly malaria, instead of the rich harvests of corn and luxurious gardens. You will say: 'but the Goths and Vandals came and ravaged that country, and began what sloth and luxury finished.' True, they did come; but are we not also threatened with the Goths and Vandals? Shall we, like the Romans, suffer sloth and luxury to cause our ruin?

The efforts of the Southern States should be directed to the encouragement of a middle class of population, and let every avenue be opened for this class to take rank with the first. For this purpose, Education should be promoted by every possible means, and no reasonable expense spared to attain this most valuable object; for it is the moral power of a state, as Agriculture is its physical one. For this reason, the advancement of learning and the most durable amelioration of the soil, should be the great objects of our unremitted efforts. By these means only can we ever be powerful, and retain our present property, nay, our independence. This, we are satisfied, cannot be done without the fullest co-operation of our richer and more intelligent class of citizens.—Even though the immediate and direct improvement of this class should not follow such efforts, yet the trial should be made. Advance rural science, and every inhabitant will be benefitted; for there is really only one prominent interest in this State, and that is Agriculture. The others are all dependent upon it. It appears to us, gentlemen, that the administration, or rather the constitution of our State Government is defective in its arrangements; and we throw out the hint, that it may be duly considered. It seems to us that every department of our interest should have a competent officer at its head. In our financial department, we have a Comptroller and a Treasurer. Why should we not have a Minister of Instruction and one of Agriculture? These two most essential officers, if well chosen, would undoubtedly superintend their respective departments to the great advantage of the State.

[To be continued.]

Income of the Third Year.—Some farmers decline cultivating the mulberry on account of the time that must necessarily elapse between sowing the seed and gathering the foliage in sufficient quantities to make a profitable crop of silk. That investments which yield a speedy return of profit are to be preferred to those which are longer unproductive is apparent to all; but a shrewd financier always takes into consideration the percentage his capital will give him, as well as the time it is employed. Hence if he is balancing between an investment which will give him six per cent. annually, commencing at the end of the first year and one that will give him thirty per cent. at the end of three years, and afterwards in a double, or quadruple proportion, he will ultimately decide in favor of the latter, and for the best of all reasons—it is the most advantageous.

That farmers cannot realize as speedy profit from mulberry trees as from crops that arrive at maturity the first year, is manifest; but whether taking a series of years together, they cannot ensure a much larger per centage on their capital invested, is a question for experience to decide. We are aware the old method of cultivating the tree, and receiving no profit from it for ten or fifteen years, was a discouraging business; but according to the plan of modern culturists, it requires no extraordinary degree of patience to await the growth of the tree. It is believed by the most judicious cultivators of the mulberry, that silk can be made on the third year's growth of the tree in sufficient quantities to pay the expense of cultivation and a fair per centage on the capital invested.

For the purpose of settling the question, we would recommend to gentlemen who are engaging in the culture of silk the trial of the following experiment; which so far as we can discover, promises a favorable result.—Sow the present season 5 lbs. of white mulberry seed. This, according to the quantity ordinarily allotted, will plant one acre in seed beds. Cultivate the plants till they are two years old, and then transplant them to the nursery. Planted at from three to four inches apart in rows two feet spaces, they will cover from four and a half to five acres. The third year prune the trees, and with the branches cut off, feed a family of worms, and make a crop of silk. That the trees can be successfully cultivated in this manner, no one will doubt; but the great inquiry will be, what number of worms can be sustained, and what quantity of silk will they make? In answering these questions we must rely partly upon experiments and partly upon estimates.

That the prunings and other foliage of a white mulberry tree, on its third year's growth, will furnish food sufficient for one worm, was proved by a gentleman of our acquaintance the past season. Taking this fact as the starting point, let us next ascertain what number of trees may be expected from five pounds of seed, and what quantity of silk will the same number of worms make. There are in a pound about 280,000 seeds; but as it cannot be determined what proportion of them will germinate, we always consider 100,000 trees a fair estimate. This will give 500,000 trees from 5 lbs. seed, and consequently feed as many worms. A pound of silk is estimated to require the labor of from 2500 to 3000 worms; but we will allow 4000, which being made the divisor of 500,000, will give us a quotient of 125, the number of pounds of silk produced. If we call the silk $4 a pound, which is below its value if well reeled, it will give a gross income of $500, the third year.

Now deduct one half for labor, and as much more as you please for failures and disappointments incident to a new project, and see if a farmer can devote a portion of his lands, and invest a portion of his surplus money to better advantage. The experiment may be tried on a smaller scale, if found to be more desirable.—*Genesee Farmer.*

(From the Silk Culturist.)

ROXBURY, March 5th, 1836.

MR COMSTOCK:—Understanding that communications directed to you, on the culture of silk, will be acceptable, I offer a statement of my short experience in the business, and should it prove that I have done anything to advance the cause, I shall be amply paid for my pains. I have 1500 trees, from two to six years old, in a healthy condition, and have fed a small number of worms for three seasons past; and, after having constructed a reel expressly for the purpose, have overcome, to us, the great difficulty of reeling the silk from the cocoons, and manufacturing it into sewing silk, to our great satisfaction.

The manner in which we manage is this. We reel from twelve to twenty cocoons at a time, and put five or six skeins on the reel at once, as required for the size of the thread—from ten to twenty knots to a skein. We then take the reel from the frame and place it in a jack, in order to double it without disturbing the skeins. We then take a common quill-wheel and spool, and secure the ends from five skeins, bringing them together into one. After wetting with suds, we proceed to spool, which, when done, it is ready for spinning, &c. I am satisfied we can make a run of sewing thread from the cocoons with about the same labor as from flax.

I also constructed a box stove of sheet iron, and another of boards sufficiently large, after putting the iron one into it, to leave a space each side and bottom, of about one inch—I then filled the space with clay mortar—being a non-conductor of heat, one could set by it in the warmest weather without inconvenience. The stove-pipe to pass through a window or chimney, as most convenient. I have also invented a spinning-jenny, for the purpose of spinning, doubling, and twisting under one operation, either by hand or any other power, which I calculate to put in operation next season.

I am, &c.

ISAAC G. BOTSFORD.

P. S. The inquiry has been made, what shall be done to prevent the silk worm from being destroyed by ants? Suspend the shelves from above with wires, so that they cannot come in contact with the walls of the building, and a sure remedy may be found. I. G. B.

Mules are more profitable stock to raise than horses. Their value for labor is getting to be better understood in this country than it formerly was. They are preferred to horses at the Pennsylvania Coal Mines, even at the same price. They will live on straw and stubble and browse, and are not liable to spasm, ringbone, and the train of diseases which visit horse flesh. They live also twice as long.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

We are pleased to learn that quite a number of farmers throughout our country, are *beginning* to engage in the Silk Culture. Dr Stone of this town, has transplanted this Spring 1100 or 1200 Mulberry trees from two to three years old, some of them older. The field in which he has placed them, is of a light and stony soil, such as is said to produce leaves of the best quality. There is an abundance of this kind of soil in the country, particularly in the hill towns west of here. It is hardly fit for anything but Mulberry trees, but would undoubtedly prove more profitable than the most fertile meadow land, if applied to this purpose. — *Greenfield Gaz.*

The Trustees of the American Institute of New York, have issued a circular, directed to the friends of the useful arts and national industry, in which they state that a spacious hall has been taken for a term of years, in Broadway, to be denominated "The Repository of Arts of the American Institute." It will be opened in the early part of May next. "It is intended to collect in one great hall, machines, models, specimens, and drawings of all the important improvements and inventions which our country affords; and for that purpose, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, inventors, and producers, throughout our country are invited to contribute their various products."

Novel Importation. — Five large African male Asses, of a nearly milk white color, were on Saturday landed from the brig Commaquid, which arrived here on Friday from Gibraltar. These animals are altogether unlike in appearance to the English Ass or Donkey, one of which may be occasionally seen here, and which is a diminutive little animal, and of very little use as a beast of burthen. The African Ass is, on the contrary, as large as a middle sized horse, and has been, as far back as the days of Scripture, an animal much prized for its useful qualtties in Asia and Africa. The present importation — although there are probably Asses enough already in the country — is likely to prove a valuable acquisition. — *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

To raise potatoes in Ireland, English seed is planted; in England, Irish seed. — *American Magazine.*

French Wines. — Immense quantities of the light wines of France are annually thrown away. They will not bear transportation, and cannot find a market at home. — *Ibid.*

The heights of Mountains may be ascertained with considerable accuracy by inserting a thermometer into boiling water. The heat of the water at the boiling point is less, in proportion to the distance above the earth. — *Ibid.*

Arrow Root is sometimes adulterated with starch, or the fecula of potatoes. Pure arrow-root is not so white as either of these mixtures; its grain is finer; and it contains small lumps that crumble between the fingers. The jelly that is made of it, and the water that is turned off, are inodorous; while those of the adulterations have a disagreeable smell. — *Ibid.*

Novel Cure. — Dr Barrett, of Middletown, Con. relates in the last number of the Medical and Surgical Journal, a case of successful treatment by flagellation, where a large dose of laudanum had been taken.

There is in England a company or union of twenty men, who by saving two cents a day, and making a joint stock of the same, became masters, (owners,) of a snug little manufactory, and in a few years, owned each, a comfortable house and garden. Thus mechanics may rise in the world if they can have the profits of their labor. — *Reformer.*

Sheep. — A correspondent has furnished us with the following receipt, which he says he knows, from repeated experiments, to be "good for making strong wool and healthy sheep." It is easy, cheap, and well worthy of trial.

"When the sheep is shorn, dip a cloth in soft soap, and rub the sheep all over — then dip the cloth in warm water and give the sheep a complete lather, and let it go." — *Ten. Far.*

Real estate in Springfield, near the location, or *supposed* location of the railroad depot, has taken a sudden rise of from 20 to 50 per cent.

Locust Trees. — Captain Richard Hale, of Westhampton, obtained last year for 13 locust trees, delivered at the river in West Springfield, 50 cents per cubic foot, including all the limbs, except those quite small. They measured 306 feet, and amounted to 153 dollars. Here are 153 dollars for less than two and a half cords of locust timber.

Red Oak. — Capt. Hale also sold a large red oak stick, 62 feet long, for 30 dollars; and Oren Kingsley another about 50 feet long for 20 dollars — both delivered at the river. Red-oak is worthless for many purposes, but for ship keels seems to be about as valuable as any timber. The two sticks were bought for the keel of a large vessel; and it is said they will be worth about 100 dollars at the ship yard. — *Hampshire Gaz.*

A French scientific journal certifies to the efficacy of common salt in fixing white wash made of lime. The water in which the lime is slacked, should be first saturated with salt.

The whitewash thus produced is permanent. It does not crack, nor come off upon one's hands or clothes.

Imported Silk. — The Northampton Courier states that the Hon. G. Grenell, Jr., of Greenfield, in answer to an inquiry directed to him from Dr Stebbins of Northampton, says that the silk imported into this country during the year 1835, amounted to Sixteen Millions, Four Hundred and Ninetyseven Thousand Dollars.

West Hartford Wheat. — We are told that the West Hartford Wheat mentioned in the Farmer for May, was part of the produce of a very large field, which averaged thirtythree bushels to the acre. Where is the farmer in the far-famed Genesee country, or in Illinois, who is doing a better business than to raise such crops in Vermont? What would the reader say if we should assure him that the man who raised this crop had last year a clear profit from his farm amounting to several hundred dollars more than the Governor's salary, and to more than his whole property was worth ten years ago; and that this prosperity is entirely the result of farming in Vermont? We think it more likely than not, that any one who should take the trouble to inquire, would find it so. — *Vt. Chron.*

Maple Sugar. — The Maple Sugar season is over for this year. Manufacturers have pulled out the sap spouts — plugged up their trees, and can now tell us to a fraction what their luck has been. The run was not so great, we believe, as it has been some years — although about as good as ordinary. Those who commenced early enough, procured their usual quantity of sugar. Mr Stebbins, of Conway, made from 1200 to 1400 lbs. Mr Randall, of Shelburne, informs us that he manufactured over 900 lbs. besides making upwards of a barrel of molasses. Mr Spaulding, and Mr Ripley, of Montague, made upwards of 800 lbs. each. As yet, we have heard of no heavier producers about here than the above mentioned. The sugar is rather higher than usual, this year. It sells from 12 to 16 cents. Maple molasses has been sold here at $1,00 per gallon. It is *sans pareil* for puddings, &c. — *Greenfield Gaz.*

At the explosion of the Eagle Powder Mills, near St Louis, last month, seven hundred kegs of gunpowder were ignited at one time, ten buildings occupying three acres of ground, were destroyed, and the shock was sensibly felt throughout an area of twenty miles — but not a single life was lost.

Shocking. — A colored man was recently burnt alive by a mob in St Louis. The sufferer had previously stabbed, mortally, a sheriff and a constable; was arrested and placed in jail, but an infuriated populace demanded and obtained him, and then burnt him by a slow fire.

Safety Steam Boiler. — The United States Telegraph of the 14th inst., contains notices of a Steam Boiler, invented by a Mr Solomon, "of sufficient strength to resist the greatest amount of pressure by which collapsing or bursting was rendered impossible."

Price of making Cocoons. — In our January number we had an article on the "price of making cocoons," in which we stated that a silk-grower of Mansfield was ready to contract for "making" cocoons at $1 a bushel. We supposed no person could mistake our meaning; but it seems a correspondent of the New England Farmer understood us to say the offer was to "furnish" them at that price, for in this manner he misquotes our language. Had he read the article, as originally published, he could but have seen that we alluded to the price of making on contract, having the foliage, &c. furnished, and not to furnishing the manufacturer with them from the product of his own trees. The correspondent affects to doubt the "correctness of the proposition," and "to test" it "offers $2 for 3000 bushels, [$2 a bushel we presume] to be delivered at the Farmer office any time in the present year." It is probably known to the writer that cocoons have been selling through the season at $3 a bushel, and that it is expected they will advance 25 or 30 per cent. the coming season. Under these circumstances, he can hardly expect that any silk-grower will furnish him at 50 per cent. discount; but if he has the foliage for the 3000 bushels of cocoons, the silk-grower of Mansfield will gather it and make the cocoons at the price stated. — *Silk Culturist.*

The productiveness of melons and cucumbers is increased by nipping off the ends of the vinse.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

The following judicious remarks on the Chinese Mulberry, are from the Albany Silk Worm.

Mr Bestor of Suffield, Connecticut, propagated last season from two young trees of the Chinese mulberry, by layers, that is bending down the branches and covering them with earth, two hundred and two young trees, fortyeight of which he sold for twelve dollars: thus from two young trees realizing twelve dollars and saving to himself one hundred and fiftyfour trees, besides the two original ones. What has been done can be done again, any other person, with the same assiduity would, probably, have the same success. But allowing only one quarter of that increase, would in three years produce 16,625 trees, which would fill over four acres, allowing 3,200 to the acre.

Let us now compare the Chinese and white mulberry, and see what advantage either gives over the other. In Mansfield, Connecticut, where they have made silk many years, and still make it from standard trees of the white mulberry, as large as apple trees, the produce of silk is calculated at from forty to sixty pounds to the acre. These trees require, at least, from ten to twenty years growth to begin to produce that quantity. An acre set out with cuttings or seedlings of the Chinese mulberry containing as above stated 3,200 trees, will yield the first year 1600 pounds of leaves, or half a pound to a tree. One hundred pounds of white mulberry leaves, as a general calculation, will produce one pound of silk; but I am informed by a gentleman, extensively engaged in cultivating and feeding silkworms on the Chinese mulberry, that eighty pounds are equal to a hundred pounds of the white mulberry leaves. In that case the 1600 pounds of leaves will yield twenty pounds of silk. The same trees which produced half a pound of leaves the first year, will produce a pound the second year, three pounds the third year, and five pounds the fourth year. The produce of the acre will then be twenty pounds of silk the first year, forty the second, sixty the third, and a hundred pounds the fourth year.

I therefore earnestly repeat the advice to every one who has any thoughts of engaging in the silk business to commence cultivating the Chinese mulberry, if it be on ever so small a scale. If it is with but one stalk, commence with that, and multiply it as fast as possible. If they can get more, do so.

It may not be amiss, however, to endeavor to explain what has caused the doubts respecting the hardiness of the Chinese mulberry and of the prejudices which some people still retain against it.

It is well known to every scientific horticulturist that plant of almost any kind, carried from a warm climate to a colder one, are not as able to withstand the cold as those grown from the seed in the cold climate, but that this hardiness to endure the cold increases, as the plant continues to be thus cultivated for several seasons. It is well known that this effect, of becoming acclimated progresses much more slowly, if it even progresses at all, where the plant is propagated by grafting, or cutting or any kind of transfer from the wood of the parent tree, than when propagated from seed by successive generations.

The first knowledge we have of the Chinese mulberry, it was brought to this country from France, where it was obtained from the Phillippine islands, which is a tropical and consequently hot climate. They have been thus far, both in France and in this country, propagated chiefly by transfer of the wood in grafts, layers, &c. and of course incline to retain the natural tenderness of the parent stock. Their consequent liability to be winter killed, was also increased by another circumstance,— when they were first received here, they were thought of great value, and accordingly set in the richest ground and in warm and protected situations. This was one of the surest methods to kill them. Owing to their extremely rapid growth and the continuation of that growth late in the fall, the cold of winter seized them while the sprouts were tender and before the wood was formed, and they were therefore literally killed with kindness. This discouraged many people, and the idea that it would not stand the winter became somewhat general. Some, however, who were more fortunate, or who had more perseverance, found out in time, by experience, that the trees set in a dry, sandy, or gravelly soil, contained less moisture, and the wood hardened, and vegetation ceased sooner in the fall, and that these preservative effects were increased by standing in a bleak exposure. It is remarkable that many persons engaged in cultivating this tree, have independently of, and unknown to each other, come to the conclusion, viz: that rich soil and a warm and protected situation, by accelerating the growth, increasing the proportion of soft, succulent substances, and prolonging its green soft state to later in the fall, were causes of its death, by the early frosts of winter; and that a contrary course tended to its safety.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

While contemplating the immense and incalculable benefits which must necessarily result not only to the farmer and planter, but to the public in general, and to every class of the community in whatever occupation engaged, from the general improvement of agriculture and the powerful tendency of agricultural papers to produce such improvement, the man of reflection, who loves his country, and who feels any regard for the happiness of his fellow men, cannot but be struck with astonishment, not only at beholding so many of those who are devoted to the profession of agriculture, and who are entirely dependent on it for the supply of all their wants, voluntarily debarring themselves from the easiest, the most agreeable, the cheapest, and the most effectual mode of acquiring knowledge in their profession—but at the short sighted views of those who are obviously not less deeply interested than the farmer himself, in producing that state of improvement, on the production of which the prosperity of all is alike dependent. Let every man but ask himself, what would be the effect on the public prosperity, and on that of every individual of which society is composed, whatever may be his occupation, were the fertility of the land and the quantum of his annual production to be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled—all must see at a glance, that the national wealth and resources would be in the same degree enhanced. The government would be enabled, with far less inconvenience to the people, to raise double, treble, or quadruple the revenue which can now be collected, either for the purpose of defending the country against foreign, enemies, improving it by roads, canals, &c., or, for what is of still greater importance than either, the establishing and sustaining a system of Universal Education, by which, and by which alone, liberty can be perpetuated, the people elevated to that dignity and worth of which they are capable, and which it should be considered the first duty of every Republican Government to confer. The farmer and planter would be benefited by receiving a double, a treble, or quadruple reward for his labor, to be expended in supplying his wants, increasing his wealth, or promoting his comfort. The merchant, the lawyer and the mechanic, will be benefited by a double, treble, or quadruple ability in their customers to purchase their goods, or to reward them for their services; and above all, the laborer of every description, would be benefited by constant employment, and good wages paid in ready money. In a word, universal prosperity would overflow the land, and universal intelligence and increase of virtue, would enable and dispose the people so to use it, as to banish from the country by far, the larger portion of that misery and distress under which mankind, in all ages and countries, have heretofore groaned, and which must continne to be their lamentable lot, until by an elevation of the intellectual and moral character of the mass of the people, they shall be qualified so to improve the resources which a benignant Providence has placed at their command, as to enable every one, by moderate labor, to acquire the necessaries and comforts of life. That such would be the ultimate effects of doubling, trebling, quadrupling the products of the earth by the industrious exertions of the agricultural community, if guided and directed by intelligence, is too plain to require proof. Would the general circulation of agricultural papers, by diffusing agricultural knowledge, and by continually presenting to the mind of the agriculturist, clear, unequivocal and demonstrative proof, that great and ample rewards, are the sure and certain consequence of such exertions, have a tendency to stimulate the community to active and intelligent exertions? He who doubts this, must believe the gross and palpable absurdity, that the greater the knowledge a man possesses of the business in which he is engaged, the more will he be disqualified to pursue it with advantage, and that the more clearly and distinctly the prospect of reward for his labor is held out to the farmer, the greater will be his indolence. With those who can believe these propositions, if any such there be, it would be vain and idle to reason—they can believe any thing which they wish—their error proceeds not from the head, but from the heart — what they want is not the capacity, but the inclination to discover truth. To all others, of whatever character or occupation, we would say, if you believe that agricultural improvement would be thus beneficial to your country, conducive to the best interest of yourselves and of your fellow citizens, of every class and description, and that the wide and general circulation of agricultural papers would have a tendency to produce that improvement, do not patriotism, philanthropy, and an enlightened regard to your own interest, all conspire to demand, that you should exert yourselves by every means in your power, by your example, by your exhortations, by your instructions, and by your influence, to extend as widely as possible the circulation of papers entirely devoted to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge and the production of agricultural improvement — papers whose influence, while it may be productive of such incalculable good, can by no possibility be injurious to

any human being? We ask you, calmly, soberly, and deliberately, to consider the subject, and then to act in such a manner as reason, conscience, patriotism, and an enlightened regard to your own interest, shall dictate. For ourselves, we entertain not a particle of doubt, that were some well conducted agricultural paper generally circulated and read in every neighborhood in the United States, its salutary influence would, in a few years, be clearly exhibited in the intellectual and moral improvement of the people, in the increase of the national wealth and resources, and in the increased happiness and prosperity of all classes of the community. To the production of such results we are not only willing, but desirous of contributing our utmost exertions, and it is therefore, that we solicit all those who have it in their power, by the communication of agricultural knowledge, and by their exertions in promotiug its diffusion to the widest practical extent, to afford us their aid and co-operation — on that aid and co-operation, we are fully sensible, must the success of ours, and of similar efforts, in a great measure depend.— *Tenn. Far.*

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This is the season when the foundation is often laid for consumption in this section of the United States. Although thousands are annually swept from existence by this disease, the public never seems to be alarmed at the fearful mortality, though the fairest, most promising and intelligent portion of society, in the day spring of youth are dropping into the tomb, one after another in rapid succession. That imprudence in dress is one of the predisposing causes, is beyond all doubt; yet with a multitude of evidence, all of which is irresistible that in a majority of instances the consumptive induces the disease which must necessarily be fatal, inasmuch as it destroys the organization of the lungs, little or no attention is given to the fact, and year after year, therefore, victims are multiplied. Physicians have certainly discharged their duty; they have warned, entreated, both by lectures and popular essays, but to no purpose. Regardless of all council, *phthisis* has become the most familiar terms in northern bills of mortality. Great complaints are made against the climate, and travellers from milder regions are shocked with the destruction that is made of human life by what they consider atmospheric changes of temperature, so sudden, and so severe as to destroy the functions of the bronchial apparatus. Now it may be true that in some individuals, consumption may have had its origin from this cause; and others, the number of whom, however, is comparatively small, have an hereditary tendency to that condition in which the lungs are drawn into disease; but two thirds of all who die of pulmonary affections, it is presumed, have directly generated the malady by trusting to the physical energies of the system. The idea is absurd, to youth, that simply wetting the feet, wearing thin shoes, dressing in thin clothing, in damp, cold weather, &c. can have an influence upon the functions of concealed organs of the body. Knowing little of the sympathies existing between the skin and the vital machinery within, it is not strange, perhaps, that little attention is paid to the admonitions of those qualified to advise. No spot on earth is probably more favorable to long life than New England; but the predominance of transatlantic fashions which were by no means designed for this meridian, are followed with such avidity, that still greater mortality, by consumption, may be apprehended, as this fashion increases. When our forefathers were more simple in their habits, and less acquainted with the potent enginery of the customs to which we have become the fawning slaves, the young grew to manhood—and were hardy; but their descendants have deteriorated — not by reason of a change of climate, on which the burden is cast, but through total neglect of themselves.

We designed these remarks for popular reading —hoping that they might fall into hands where no prompter has been. To be well, guard against the inclemency of a northern winter, by warm clothing and continue these till the mild air of summer has succeeded the frosts of winter, and the vicissitudes of spring.— *Medical Jour.*

On tht utility and best method of cooking food for domestic animals.— This subject has engaged the attention of the practical men in Europe and in this country for many years, and it is a branch of rural economy at all times worthy the careful investigation of the farmer. The Highland Society of Scotland have, in a manner, directed the public attention to the comparative advantages of farm-stock with prepared or unprepared food, and have, by liberal premiums, induced numerous experiments to be actually made, and elicited much valuable information. The conclusions which have been drawn from these and other experiments seem to be,—

1. That a great saving, some say one half or more, is effected by cutting the dry fodder for horses and neat cattle, and feeding it with their provender or grain, in two or three daily messes, in mangers. Not that the food is thereby enhanced in its inherent properties but that given in this way it all tells — is all consumed, all digested, all converted into nutriment. There is comparatively none wasted, or voided, without having benefited the animal. In the ordinary mode of feeding in racks, yards, and in open fields at stacks, it is well known much is lost, from the difficulty of masticating uncut hay-straw and stalks, and from its being trodden under the feet of animals and spoilt. Much labor is besides saved to the animal, as cut food requires less mastication, and the animal enjoys a long period of rest.

2. That grain and pulse, as cattle food, is enhanced in value by being ground or bruised before it is fed out, so much as to warrant the expense of sending it to mill, and the deduction of toil. Indian corn, oats, rye, and other grain, given to farm animals in a dry, unbroken state, it must have been observed by every one, particularly when the animal is high fed, are often voided in a half or wholly undigested state, and virtually lost. This does not happen when the grain has been ground.

3. That although roots, as ruta baga, mangel wurtzel and potatoes, are improved as fattening materials for neat cattle, by cooking, the advantages hardly counterbalance the extra expense of labor and fuel.

4. That for working horses, cooking the roots we have enumerated, and feeding them with cut hay and straw, is of manifest advantage; and that thus fed they supersede the necessity of grain.

5. That in fattening hogs, there is decided economy in grinding and cooking food. The experiments upon this subject are many and conclusive. Some estimate the saving at one half the quantity of food.— Taking into account the various materials on a farm, which may thus be turned to account, we are satisfied that one-half the cost of making pork may in this way be saved. Swine are voracious animals, and will eat more than their stomachs can digest, unless assisted by the cooking process. There are upon the farm many refuse matters, as pumpkins, squashes, small potatoes, early and defective apples and apple pomace, which are of little value, except as hog-food, but which if well husbanded, cooked and mixed with ground provender, contribute essentially to cheapen our pork. It has been questioned whether the articles we have enumerated are nutritive to pigs, when given in their raw state; while all admit, who have made the experiment, that they are highly so when cooked. Cooking undoubtedly adds to their nutritive properties, as it does to the nutritive properties of Indian meal. —*Albany Cultivator.*

The Corn Crop. — All, or nearly all, the accounts we have published, of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the *entire* roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and that roots to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform all their offices. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop — it saves a vast deal of manual labor.

There is another question of interest to farmers, which relates to the mode of harvesting the crop, that is, whether it is best to top the stalks, cut the whole at the ground when the grain is glazed, or cut the whole when the grain has fully ripened. We have stated the experiments of Mr Clark, of Northampton, one of the best practical farmers of our county, and of other gentlemen, showing that the grain suffers a diminution of six or eight bushels to the acre, by topping the stalks; and there seems to be no counterbalancing benefit to the fodder, unless at the expense of carrying the stalks to the borders of the field, that they may be secured before the crop is gathered, and before they become blanched and half ruined. And it is no protection against early autumnal frosts, but rather exposes unripened grain to be more injured. Hence so far as regards these two modes, all who have made a comparison, seem to concur in the opinion, that stripping the corn of its tops and leaves, is a bad practice. — *Cultivator.*

The depth of water in some of the great lakes in the West, is represented by travellers as being very great. There are ports of Lake Superior, as well as Huron and Michigan, where the depth of the water is 150 fathoms. The deepest water in Lake Erie is about thirty five fathoms. In Lake St Clair, the water is quite shoal, rarely exceeding four fathoms.

Cure for Scratches.— White lead, prepared in oil for painting, well put on with a brush. On application generally produces a cure.—*Pough. Jour.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

After Sheep are washed, and previous to shearing them, they should be kept some days in a clean pasture, that their wool may imbibe some of the oil, which is lost in washing. This will cause the shearing to be done with more ease and expedition, and less oil will be necessary to prepare the wool for manufacturing. Great care should be taken not to cut the Sheep in shearing, but if this should happen, Mr Livingston recommends the application of a little tar from the tar bucket, which contains some mixture of grease, and a little of the dust of charcoal over it. The *Farmer's Guide* advises to use a mixture of tar, fresh butter and sulphur.

It has been recommended and was formerly the practice by Sheep-owners, immediately after shearing Sheep to smear their bodies with some ointment, in which the chief ingredient was tar. This, however, was found to cause a waste of the wool in carding and manufacturing it into cloth, and was, therefore, abandoned. But if the tar is mixed with a sufficient quantity of some greasy substance, the benefit may be obtained without injury. A mixture may be made, which will preserve Sheep against ticks and scab, and increase the growth of the wool without any damage resulting to the animal or its fleece.

A writer on wool, in Rees' Cyclopedia recommends a composition much used in Northumberland, Eng. and gives the following directions for forming it. "From sixteen to twenty pounds of butter, [probably lard would do as well] are placed over a gentle fire and melted; a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is stirred with a stick until the tar and butter are well combined, and form a soft tenacious ointment." Some skill is required in its application. The locks should be divided and the ointment applied directly to the skin. It does no good to apply it to the outside of the wool, but it must come in contact with the skin. This is best effected by opening the wool along the neck and back and applying the ointment with the finger. If is thus applied in a manner, which will cause it to spread all over the body. The quantity laid on each animal varies in different districts. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar, and twenty pounds of butter will be sufficient for fifty Sheep. In Scotland, where the greasing is applied merely to preserve the animal from inclemency of the climate, a much larger proportion of tar is used. This would be very injurious to the wool, were it any other but the coarsest kind. To derive the greatest advantage from the ointment, both to the wool and to the Sheep, it should be applied immediately after shearing, and again on the approach of winter. By the first greasing the wool will be kept soft and moist during the heats of July and August, and the top of the staple will not become harsh and discolored. One advantage of greasing immediately after shearing consists in its destroying the Sheeptick. It also has a tendency to prevent diseases of the skin and secure it against the bite of the fly.

Mr J. Nelson published the following receipe for stab in Sheep [N. E. Farmer, Vol. III, p. 205] which, perhap, might answer a still better purpose: "Take three gallons of tar and three gallons of train oil, boiled together, to which add three pounds of roll brimstone finely powdered and stirred in." This quantity is sufficient for ninety sheep. It is poured on with a pitcher or ladle from the top of the back bone to the tail.

When the object is solely the destruction of ticks, strong decoction of tobacco is probably as good an application as can be used. Lambs often suffer much from ticks, after the Sheep are sheared; as the ticks which are driven from the old Sheep take refuge in the lambs; and it will, therefore, be advisable to make use of the same applications for the lambs which you apply to their elders.

A writer for the N. E. Farmer, Vol. XIV. p. 10, says: "If the following simple remedy" (against ticks) "is tried it will be found more efficacious than any *tobacco ablutions* which have been recommended. Catch the Sheep and open the wool on the back of the neck and shoulders and sprinkle about a tea spoonful of Scotch snuff and every tick on the Sheep will be dead in twenty four hours. As the Sheep are now [July 11th] destitute of their fleeces the lambs ought to be all caught and well snuffed in this way as they will be kept poor by the ticks which will now leave their mothers and take to them for a warmer shelter."

Housing sheep at night, and providing for them a shelter during the day from the rain and sun preserves and improves the wool and conduces to the health of the animal; and in proportion to the regularity of the temperature in which the Sheep are kept, and to the regular supply of nourishment which they receive, will the hair or fibre of the wool preserve a regular degree of fineness.

To Friends, Correspondents, &c.—A gentleman, who has favored the editor with a letter from Burlington, Vt. requesting information relative to a Factory, which he thinks is situated in Charlestown "appropriated to the purpose of hatching ducks' eggs by steam" is respectfully informed that we know of nothing of the kind. Such a thing, may, however, be in existence, and, if so, and we can obtain information on the subject, we will forward it to his address.

Elegant Apples.—We received two or three weeks since, choice specimens of several varieties of fine apples. They were from our highly esteemed friend and excellent cultivator, Gorham Parsons, Esq. by the hand of another gentleman, Mr Jonathan Winship, to whom we have often been indebted for similar favors. The variaties were "The old fashioned Kentish Pearmains, Maryland Pippins, Hubbardston Nonsuch and Golden Pippins," all excellent and meriting our grateful acknowledgments.

Giant Asparagus.—Mr Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport, has favored us with a sample of his new kind of asparagus, which in size and flavor exceeds any thing of the sort which ever pleased the pallate of a man of taste. The best manufactures of our author's shop, or authorship, are at the service of Mr Pond in return for the foregoing favor.

More seven years Pumpkin Seeds have been received from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, M. C.

We are under pre-eminent obligations to that gentleman's reiterated favors, and will distribute his donations according to genuine republican principles; to wit, small parcels to each of a good many capital cultivators, so as to effect 'the greatest good to the greatest number."

Canada Thistle.—Either of the two following methods—methods which have the sanction of both philosophy and experience—will, if thoroughly carried out, effectually destroy the thistle; and to one or the other of these ways, farmers who wish to rid themselves of this nuisance, may resort with confidence. The first method is by summer fallowing We do not mean fallowing, as it is generally practised, viz: ploughing up the ground twice or thrice in the season perhaps; but commencing with the plough as soon as the thistles show themselves in the spring, and repeating the operation as often as they appear above ground, which in the fore part of the summer will be as often as once a fortnight. The only rule is to keep them constantly under; none must be allowed to shoot; and if this system is faithfully adhered to, the thistles will soon be at an end. We know this method requires considerable labor and care, and prevents the use of the land for a spring or summer crop; but these are minor considerations compared with the certainty of destroying the thistle.

The other effectual method, and the one which we would advise in most cases to be pursued, is to plough the thistle ground thoroughly, if in the fall so much the better, and in the spring, after the necessary preparation, plant the ground with potatoes or corn. These may be hoed in the usual manner two or three times, only taking particular care that not a plant escapes the hoe, and pulling by hand those that grow in the hills, so that in no case a shoot shall be left above the surface of the earth. After the corn and potatoes have attained some size, their growth has a tendency to check the thistle, and the scattering plants that appear must be exterminated by going over the ground as often as their springing up shall render such an operation necessary. To cut these scattering thistles, and the deeper they can be cut the better, an instrument made something like a chisel, with a long handle, will be found very useful. The greatest danger to be apprehended in this mode of destroying the thistle is, that some plants may be overlooked in the hills, and by thus giving the roots time to recruit nearly or quite undo all that has been done. We wish here to repeat, and impress upon the mind of every farmer who engages in the destruction of the Canada Thistle, that the grand secret lies in adopting a plan of operation which shall give them no resting place, no breathing time. No half way measures can be effectaal; ploughing, if not often repeated, only scatters them the more, and hoeing will be equally useless if not carefully persevered in. The method of destroying by planting and repeated hoeings has this advantage, that while if well performed it is equally successful with summer fallowing, the crop will in most cases pay the extra expense incurred, while naked fallowing returns little or nothing for the additional work expended.

The time however to attack the thistle is on its first appearance, and never to wait until the horizontal shoots are formed, and the train laid for a century of evils. The seedling thistle is as easily destroyed as any weed of the garden or field; and even after it has begun to spread for a single season or so, no great effort is required to kill them. But when a farm is half covered, and plague spots of an acre or two abound, then they cannot be put down without great care and labor. In all evils precaution is better than care, and we advise farmers, one and all, not to overlook the first appearance of the thistle; let the spot where they are discovered be carefully marked, and by occasionally visiting the spot, and cutting them below the surface of the earth, or pulling them by hand, which may then easily be done, one season will be the last. The evil produced by the Canada thistle is great; it is also rapidly increasing, and unless extra exertions are used, will soon become most formidable. It is not however hopeless, and in this case as in all others, "*nil desperando*" should be the motto of every farmer.—*Gen. Far.*

Texas.—The last mail fully confirms the intelligence that the Mexican army had been defeated by Gen Houston, Sante Anna taken, and Gen Cos and about 500 men killed in the battle.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market, 198 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 75 Sheep, and 360 Swine. 48 Beef Cattle unsold. Also 43 left within a few miles of the market.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Last week's prices for a like quality were well supported. We noticed a few extra and very fine taken at 51s ; first quality at 46s a 49s6d ; second quality 41s3d a 44s3d ; third quality 36s a 39s.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $21, 24, 32, 35, 40 and 43.

Sheep—No sales effected at the close of the market.

Swine—Prices have declined a little ; a very few purchasers to peddle. We quote selected lots 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows ; two lots Barrows, not selected, 8 and 8 1-2. At retail 9 and 10.

Horses—We noticed sales as follows: $50, 75, 125, 150, 155 and 178.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET and MULBERRY SEED.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, Flushing, Long Island, have imported a few hundred pounds of the yellow and white Sugar Beet Seed, which they supply at $1 per lb. This vegetable bids fair to become an object of extensive culture throughout our country for the manufacture of sugar.

Also, 200 lbs. genuine white Italian Mulberry Seed, crop 1835, an article so rare at the present moment, as scarcely to be obtainable elsewhere ; and it is with pleasure we announce to our correspondents that they will not be disappointed when they apply to us for this rare article.

Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings by 100 and 1000—Apply by mail direct to us.

650 bushels Whitefield Beans of a very prolific variety and of excellent quality by Barrel or Tierce.

May 25. 2t

60 ACRES

Of the best land in Roxbury, for sale, situated on Brush Hill Turnpike, about 4 miles from the city, near Grove Hall, together with all the buildings thereon, comprising a convenient dwelling house, 2 barns, one of which has a cellar, and is capable of holding 100 tons of hay, with an inexhaustible well of soft water contiguous—a mill house—corn barn, sheds, &c.—large, valuable orchards of inoculated fruit trees of all kinds,—a nursery of young trees—gooseberries, currants, &c. The land is well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and is accessible by two roads. For further particulars enquire of Charles McIntire, No. 5, Exchange street, Boston, or of the subscriber on the premises.

THOS. H. DARLING.

Roxbury, May 23d, 1836.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Among which are the following beautiful varieties,—ALL WARRANTED DOUBLE.

Lord Lyndhurst, 50 cts. Sulphuria Excelsa, Exquisite Yellow, 75 cts. Queen of the Dahlias, 1 50. Levick's Incomparable, petals scarlet tipped, 1 00. Widnall's Flora, fine quilled Rose, 1 00. Widnall's Dark Purple, 1 00. Widnall's Plutus, rosy purple, 1 00. Grand Duke of Tuscany, black, 75 cts Queen of the Yellow, 75 cts. Tyso's Matilda, fine lilac, 75 cts. Felgate's Negro, fine black, 1 00. For sale at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street.

May 25.

WANTED,

A man thoroughly qualified to take the management and work on a small Farm. A married man will be preferred if the wife can undertake the cooking and washing of a small family. The best of references will be required to such persons with whom they have lived, as to capabilities and character. Letters addressed post paid to box 265 New Haven, or application to the Agricultural Warehouse, will be attended to. May 25.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, a few thousands of Silk Worms Eggs of the different varieties White, 2 crops a year, Black and Mammoth, in papers, from 25 cts. to 2 00 per paper. May 25.

SILK COCOONS.

The highest market prices will be paid for any quantity of Silk Cocoons. Apply at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street.

May 25. tf

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A valuable root for the table when young, and for Cattle when fully grown ; very productive. 2 to 2 1-2 lbs. will seed an acre. For sale at the Seed Store, 51 and 52, North Market street. may 25.

CHINESE MULBERRY CUTTINGS.

For sale at the Seed Store. may 25.

CARROT SEED.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 250 lbs. very fine Long Orange Carrot Seed. Every farmer knows the value of carrots as fodder for horses and cattle. It is calculated that one bushel of them, is fully equal to one bushel of oats. They produce on an average 500 bushels to the acre. The seed may be sown to the 20th of June. May 18.

PHINNEY CORN.

For sale, a few bushels of this superior Early Corn, recommended in the current volume of the New England Farmer, by Capt. Daniel Chandler. Price $3 per bushel. May 18.

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

Just received fresh from Canton, per the Neponset, a quantity of Genuine Chinese Mulberry Seed. This seed is undoubtedly of the growth of 1835. It was thoroughly tested in Canton by the gentleman who imported it, and there is no doubt of the genuineness, or the quality of the seed, and its vitality. One ounce of seed will give about 5000 trees. For sale at Barrett's New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. May 11.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz.: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high) ; Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet) ; Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet) ; Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet) ; Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber. Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store, Boston, will meet with prompt attention.

Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

WINSHIPS' ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders forwarded by mail will be executed with promptness, or plants may be selected by persons visiting the Nurseries.

Just received from Europe, a large quantity of productions, among them, new and superior Gooseberry Trees, from Scotland, with specimens of fruit preserved in alcohol.

SILVER LEAF ABELE TREES, a suitable, and very ornamental for islands, sea coasts, or public grounds, at reasonable rates, by the hundred or thousand ; remarkable for its beauty and quick and vigorous growth.

Brighton, April 13.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expence ; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

OSAGE ORANGE, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick, at Nonantum Hill, Newton.

OSAGE ORANGE—*Maclura aurantica*. A hardy tree, and one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. It bears striking resemblance to the orange tree. The fruit, which is not eatable, is large like an orange, and of a gold color and splendid. The wood produces fine yellow dye, and is one of the most tough, strong, and elastic of all the woods ; it is called Bow Wood, and is supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship timber is preferred to live oak. The wood, like that of the orange, is armed with long, sharp, spines, and makes the strongest and most beautiful of all hedges. The trees are some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one for the production of fruit ; but these cannot be distinguished when young. Price 50 cts. each, and $5,00 a dozen.

—ALSO—

LANCASHIRE GOOSEBERRIES. A new importation of finest Lancashire Gooseberries, is just received. Price $3 a dozen.

—ALSO—

COCKSPUR, OR NEW CASTLE THORNS FOR HEDGES. A new supply of this beautiful plant is just received and may now be had if applied for soon. Hedges of this plant have been proved by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, and these, during 17 years, have never been annoyed by the destructive borer. Plants young, and worth $10 a 1000. Orders sent by mail, post paid, will be promptly executed.

Double Dahlias of fine varieties, are now ready for delivery.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	1 50	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 00	10 37
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	27	29
BUTTER store, No. 1	"	20	22
CHEESE, new milk,	"	10	12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	55	60
southern, geese,	"	50	53
FLAX, American,	"	9	10
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 12	3 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	6 62	7 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 12	7 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 00	
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow none.	bushel	92	94
southern flat yellow	"	84	86
white,	"	81	83
Rye, northern,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	56	67
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
HONEY,	gallon		
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. uppers,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 14	1 17
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 50	3 00
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 50	26 50
Navy, mess.	"		
bone, middlings, scarce.	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	50	60
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	3 00	9 00
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	50	53
Northern pulled. 2d do.	"	40	41
Northern pulled. 3d do,	"	30	35
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	16
southern, and western,	"	13	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	84
POULTRY,	"	12	15
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	27
EGGS,	dozen	15	16
POTATOES,	bushel	45	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 50	2 75

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book, extant, that treats upon that subject May 4.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.

April 27.

FOR SALE,

25 bushels of the St Helena Potatoes.

Cambridgeport, May 4. H. VAUDINE.

MISCELLANY.

WINTER AND SPRING.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"Adieu!" Father Winter sadly said
To the world, when about withdrawing,
With his old white wig half off his head,
And his icicle fingers thawing.

"Adieu! I am going to rocks and caves,
And must leave all here behind me;
Or, perhaps I shall sink in the Northern waves,
So deep that none can find me."

"Good luck! good luck, to your hoary locks!"
Said the gay young Spring, advancing;
You may take your rest 'mid the caves and rocks,
While I o'er the earth am dancing.

"But there is not a spot where you foot hath trod,
You hard and clumsy old fellow,
Not a hill, nor a field, nor a single sod,
But I must make haste to mellow.

"And then I shall carpet them o'er with grass,
Which will look so bright and cheering,
That none will regret they let you pass
Far out of sight and of hearing.

"The fountains that you locked up so tight,
When I shall give them a sunning,
Will sparkle and play with my warmth and light,
And the streams will set to running.

"I'll speak in the earth to the palsied root,
That under your reign was sleeping;
I'll teach it the way in the dark to shoot,
And draw out the vine to creeping.

"The boughs that you cased so close in ice
It was chilling e'en to behold them.
I'll deck all over with buds so nice,
My breath alone can unfold them.

"And when all the trees are with blossoms dressed,
And the bird with her song so merry,
Will come to the branches to build her nest,
With a view to the future cherry.

"The earth will show her loveliness,
The wonders I am doing,
While the skies look down, with a smile, to bless
The way that I'm pursuing!"

Said Winter, "Then I would have you learn
By me, my gay new-comer,
To push off too, when it comes your turn,
And yield your place to Summer!"

Discovery of an Englishman, who has resided for thirty years among the Savages at Port Philip.—The following is abridged from the Van Dieman's Land Magazine. The circumstances appear to have excited the greatest interest in the colony, and are the subject of a leading article in the Hobart Town Courier, obligingly forwarded to us.

"Mr Bateman and others had removed from Van Dieman's Land, to Port Philip, on the coast of New South Wales, with the intention of establishing themselves there as settlers and large sheep farmers. Soon after their arrival they were struck with the stately gait of the natives; by the color of many, and the European countenances of some individuals, and by the comparative civilization which prevailed. Rude embankments with tolerable stone facings were found in parts constructed across creeks and inlets, with convenient sluices for the purpose of catching fish at the fall of the tide. Several of the bark shelters or wigwams were formed in a superior and comfortable manner, tolerably well thatched, with a narrow opening for the door way, and fire place in front. Pieces of wood were hollowed or scooped out to serve as calabashes or buckets to carry water, and the kangaroo skins were neatly joined together with regular stitches, and cut away so as to form a convenient vesture. The settlers, however, had not domiciled themselves in their new position many days when these and various other indications of ingenuity were satisfactorily explained by the appearance of a white man, clothed in a kangaroo-skin cloak. He was at first rather timid in his approaches; but when spoken to kindly, and offered a piece of bread, he threw off his reserve, and after eating with apparent relish, and looking at it as if endeavoring to bring something to his recollection, he exclaimed, with symptoms of delight glowing in his face, "bread!"

Other English words soon returned to his memory, and he was at last enabled to communicate, that his name was William Buckley, that he had been one of those who escaped from the encampment of the prisoners by the ship Ocean, formed by the late Col. Collins, in attempting agreeably to the instructions of the British Government, to form a settlement at Port Philip in 1803 — that he had lived ever since with the tribe of the aborigines, whom he then met with in the bush, and over whom he had long exercised the rule of a chief. He is a very tall man, having served as a grenadier in Holland under the late Duke of York, is from 58 to 60 years of age, and in excellent health. Through the assistance of the new settlers, he has forwarded a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, praying for a pardon, mainly with a view we presume, to enable him to remain where he is, and to communicate the result of his intimacy with that interesting country, and the many valuable discoveries which he had made in it. This, we are glad to learn, his Excellency has been kindly pleased to grant, impressing at the same time upon him the expectation that he will continue to do all in his power to maintain amiable intercourse between the aborigines and the whites, for he had already been the means of preventing a sanguinary attack of his tribe, through misapprehensisn, on the little party already settled there. In a philosophical point of view, this discovery is truly interesting, and a narrative of his various vicissitudes, during his long sojourn, well told, would rival the classic work of Robinson Crusoe. Two other prisoners from the Ocean absconded with him, but he had never seen nor heard of them since the end of the first twelve months when he joined the Blacks.

To PRESERVE BOOKS.—A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effects of mould and damp. Russian leather which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never moulders; and the merchants suffer large bales of this leather to remain in the London docks, knowing that it cannot sustain any injury from damp. This manner of preserving books with perfumed oil was known to the ancients. The Romans used oil of Cedar to preserve valuable manuscripts. Hence the expression used by Horace, "*Digna Cedro*," meaning any work worthy of being annointed with cedar oil, or in other words, worthy of being preserved and remembered.

Seeds for 1836.

FOR sale a the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer Office

200	bushels	finest Early Peas;
200	"	Large Marrowfat do;
50	"	Dwarf Blue Imperial do.;
50	"	other varieties;
100	"	Best Garden Beans;
	"	Dwarf and Pole, Early and Late, do;
500	lbs.	superior Long Blood Beet Seed;
100	"	Early Turnip " " "
300	"	Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds;
250	"	Fine Long Orange Carrot;
50	"	Early Horn, do.;
200	"	Common Cucumber;
150	"	Long Green, do.;
100	"	Early and Head Lettuces;
50	"	Pure White Portugal Onion;
500	"	Silver Skin "
1000	"	Large Deep Red, "
200	"	Large Dutch Parsnip;
150	"	Early Scarlet Short Top Radish;
100	"	Long Salmon;
50	"	Turnip Radishes;
50	"	Spinach;
100	"	Early Scollop Squash;
100	"	" Long "
100	"	Long Winter, do;
25	"	Salsafy;
100	"	Early White Dutch Turnip;
500	"	English
200	"	Ruta Baga,
200	"	Mangel Wurtzel *for Cattle.*

Also—Cauliflower; Broccoli; Celery; Cress; Egg Plants Leek; Endive; Musk and Water Melons; Martynea; Pepper; Parsley and Tomato Seeds by the lb. or oz. *Herb Seeds*, of all kinds.

50,000 Papers in 200 to 300 splendid kinds of *Annual, Biennial* and *Perennial* FLOWER SEEDS.

GRASS SEEDS, *Wholesale & Retail.*

The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the establishment, and the quality and goodness will be *warranted* superior to any ever offered heretofore.

Boxes of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from Market prices.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. will be supplied, and orders are solicited.

GEO. C. BARRETT, *Agricultural Warehouse.*

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The subscriber, resident in the city of Rochester, Monroe County in the State of New York, will attend to the collection of Mortgages, or any general land business in the County of Monroe. Persons wishing to buy Farms in that fertile region, will find it for their interest to call on him as he has many Farms for sale.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Land Broker, No. 27, Exchange street.

Reference to Col. JOSEPH MAY,
EDWARD CRUFT,
SAMUEL MAY, Esq'rs.

Rochester, N. Y. March 5. 3m.

SPLENDID DAHLIA ROOTS.

Just received from the Lancaster Gardens, a fine assortment of splendid Dahlia Roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

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PRINTED BY TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT,
School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.